

William Nye Visits Royalty from the Home of the Ham Sandwich.

The sun was just slipping out the back door of the West and hunting for the timber of New Jersey as Queen Kapiolani, at her rooms in the Victoria Hotel, New York city, received a plain, rectangular card, printed in two kinds of ink at the owner's steam job office, containing the following brief but logical statement:

Wilhelm Von Nye,
Litterateur and Danseuse.

On the back of the card the Von Nye arms had been emblazoned with a rubber stamp. Down stairs, near the dais of the night clerk, stood a gayly caparisoned yet cultivated cuss, poring over a late volume of the city directory. He was the author of these lines.

Scarcely an hour had elapsed when a tinted page, who waits on the Queen, slid down the stair rail and told me Her Royal Highness would receive me in state as soon as she could change her dress.

Later on I was ushered into the presence of Queen Kapiolani, who was at the time accompanied by her suite and another gentleman whose name I did not learn.

She is a distinguished looking woman of middle age, but in apparent good health, and with a constitution which I think would easily endure the fatigue of reigning over a much larger country than her own.

As I entered the room and made low, groveling obeisance, an act that is wholly foreign to my nature, the Queen made a rapid movement toward the bell, but I held her back and assured her that I did not drink.

We then chatted gayly for some time in relation to the Sandwich business and court matters, including the Sharp trial.

For a long time the Queen seemed constrained, and evidently could not think of anything to say, but she soon saw that I was not haughty or reserved, and when at last she reluctantly showed me out and locked the door, I felt amply repaid for the annoyance that one naturally feels on visiting a perfect stranger.

From what she said regarding her dynasty, I gather that it consists of a covey of half-grown islands in the Pacific, inhabited by people who were once benighted and carnivorous, but happy. Now they are well informed and bilious, while they revel in suspenders and rum, with all the blessings of late hours, civilization and suicide.

The better classes of the Sandwich Islands have the same customs which are prevalent here, and the swallow-tail coat is quite prevalent there. The low neck and short sleeve costume is even carried to a greater excess, perhaps, and all opera tickets read:

Admit the Bearer and Bearer.

In answer to a question of my own, the Queen said that the crops in the Sandwich Islands were looking well, and that garden truck was far in advance of what she saw here.

She said that they had pie plant in her garden big enough to eat before she came away, and new potatoes were as big as walnuts. Still she is enjoying herself here first rate, and says she sees many pleasing features about New York which will ever decorate the tablets of her memory.

I thanked her for this neat little compliment, and told her I should always regard her in the same manner.

I then wrote a little impromptu stanza in her autograph album, wrung her majesty's hand and retired with another suppliant and crouching bow, which indicated a contrite spirit, but was calculated to receive.

I took the liberty of extending to her majesty the freedom of the city, and asked her to visit our press rooms and see us squat our burning thoughts into a quarter of a million copies of the paper, and all for two cents.

I asked her to come up any time and read our Hawaii exchanges, for I know how lonely anybody can be in a great city sometimes and how one yearns for a glimpse of his country paper.

The Queen is well paid while she reigns and even away as she is now, with her scepter standing idly in the umbrella rack at home and a large pink mosquito net thrown over the throne, her pay is still going on night and day.

The above is substantially all that I said during the interview, though the Queen said something as I came out of the room, escorted by the janitor, which I did not quite catch.

I did say, however, just before leaving the room, that I regretted sincerely the unfortunate time of the year at which her majesty had decided to visit us, it being rather between hay and grass, and it were, for as there was no rain in the month it was a little too late for missionaries and a little too early for watermelons.

It was only an instant later that I joined the janitor at the foot of the stairs.

The Press and Privileged Communications.

Recently an application was made by a large firm of gun manufacturers in England for an injunction to restrain a public journal from publishing certain alleged defamatory statements regarding the dealings of the firm with the government in relation to ordinance contracts, and this application was denied by the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who delivered the leading opinion, holding that the publications complained of were, under the circumstances, privileged communications. The subject and the occasion were privileged, Lord Coleridge said, and that being so the burden of proving malice rested on the plaintiffs, who had their remedy by suit in the ordinary way.

This decision, says Bradstreet, recalls that made by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania some months ago, where a communication regarding the character of a candidate for office, read by the chairman of a public meeting, was declared to be similarly a privileged communication. The statement of the law just made by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge is one of the greatest interest to the public in general, and of very special interest to journalists in particular. It forbids the use of the extraordinary remedy of injunction to suppress disclosures which the public interest may require to be made. The decision is an application of the principle, which is constantly receiving wider recognition, that communications are privileged which are made in good faith to persons having a legitimate interest in the information sought and where the persons by whom the communications are made stand in such a relation to those to whom they are made as to render the making of the communications a reasonable duty. Under the ruling of the Court of Queen's Bench journalists may be the makers of communications which can be designated as privileged within the meaning of that word as used in the law of libel, and they are under a duty to the public to make disclosures which affect the public interest nearly, even if such disclosures be prejudicial to particular individuals.

According to Lord Denman, who concurred in the opinion rendered by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, a journalist is only doing his duty to his country in exposing a system which is ruinous and dangerous to the public interest. Lord Coleridge insisted strongly upon this consideration of public interest and implicitly, of public duty. He says: "If anything stated in the libel be true, the person who exposes such a system and such a mischief does a great public service, and I cannot for a moment hesitate by saying that the subject matter which constitutes the writing about it is a privileged communication." The underlying reason for the rule upon which the court acted in the case referred to, is in general terms, that it is for the interest of society that investigation should take place in all cases where there is reasonable and probable cause for inquiry, and that it is vain and impolitic to endeavor to prohibit the making of such investigation or the publication of the results of the same when made. This basis of the law of privileged communications was pointed out by a philosophical writer on the law of libel more than fifty years ago; his words have not been without influence on the development of the law since his time, and they now find an echo in the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Foreign News.

The Police charitable fund of Boston amounts to \$166,592.21.

Six colored men have recently been killed by white mobs in Louisiana.

The Newfoundland fisheries have this year been the most successful ever known.

A Missouri farmer sows salt with his wheat and raises twenty-five bushels to the acre.

New Jersey farmers cut their hay by moonlight, in order to avoid the intense heat of the day.

A company of titled Frenchmen are raising Arabian horses on Lake Johnny creek in Dakota.

The Northern Pacific will complete its La Moure branch to Bismarck during the present year.

In New York they have got soda water down to 2 cents per glass, and the glasses are large at that.

The Chinese laundrymen of New York have organized themselves into a lodge of the Knights of Labor.

A convict just released from a ten-years' imprisonment in Pennsylvania killed one of the jurors who convicted him.

A boycotted newspaper in Portsmouth, Ohio, has increased over 800 in circulation since the boycott was declared.

There are suits amounting to millions pending against New York elevated railroads for damage by obstruction of light and air.

A 3-year-old negro boy in St. Augustine, Fla., was handcuffed and sent to jail for stealing four plums from a garden a few days ago.

A Boston toy-dealer stated that no toy pistol has been sold for two years past, and that the manufacture of them has been abandoned.

A contractor sent the Sheriff of El Paso, Texas, a challenge recently to fight a duel. The Sheriff promptly thrashed the contractor as an answer.

Insurance Notices.

Equitable Life Assurance Society OF THE UNITED STATES.

STRONG! JUST! LIBERAL! POPULAR!

For Financial Strength Read the Society's Annual Statement for the Year Ending December 31, 1886:

Surplus on New York Standard.....\$20,495,175 76
Premium Income.....16,272,154 62

For its Justness, Examine the Record of Death Claims Paid in 1886:

Total Claims Paid in 1886.....\$4,895,272 00 100 Per Cent.
Of which amount.....\$6,85 Per Cent. was Paid upon the VERY DAY Proofs of Death were Received.

FOR LIBERALITY, READ THE SOCIETY'S POLICY CONTRACT:

The Equitable, is the pioneer in most of the important reforms. The first to issue incontestable Policies. The first to make such Policies payable immediately, instead of after months of delay. The first to apply the Tontine Principle to Life assurance, etc., etc.

The Free Tontine Return Premium Policy—contains all of the latest advantages and guarantees:

1st—No restrictions whatever upon travel, residence or occupation after one year.
2d—Indisputable at law, or otherwise after two years.
3d—Non-forfeitable after three years.
4th—A guaranteed return of not only the Face of the Policy, but of all premiums paid, as well, in case of death during the Tontine period.
5th—If assured survives the Tontine period, the varied and important options are offered to him—three of which allow him to terminate the contract and three allow him to continue the contract.

For Popularity, Read how the Equitable has Been Rewarded by Public Patronage:

New business in 1880.....\$35,170,805 00 New business in 1887.....\$31,129,736 00
New business in 1881.....46,189,096 00 New business in 1884.....\$4,877,057 00
New business in 1882.....69,262,379 00 New business in 1885.....96,011,378 00
New Business in 1886.....\$111,540,203 00!

Send your age at nearest birthday and get an estimate of Cash results from

Alex. J. Cartwright,

General Agent for Hawaiian Islands.

HAMBURG—MACDEBURG

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE and Machinery Insured against Fire on the most favorable terms.

A. JAEGER, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

ORIENT

Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

CASH ASSETS JAN 1ST, 1884 : : \$1,411,894.41

Takes risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Machinery and Furniture on favorable terms. A. JAEGER, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

GERMAN LLOYD

Marine Insurance Company,

—OF BERLIN—

FORTUNA

General Insurance Company,

—OF BERLIN—

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Dangers of the Seas at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.

1123 1/2 F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.



A. JAEGER, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL

Insurance Company,

—OF STETTIN—

[ESTABLISHED - 1845.]

Capital : : Reichsmarks 9,000,000.

The undersigned having been appointed agent of the above Company for the Hawaiian Islands is prepared to accept risks against Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Produce, Sugar Mills, &c., on the most favorable terms. LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAYABLE HERE.

H. RIEMENSCHNEIDER, Agent at Wilder & Co.

1129 1/2

Northern Assurance Company.

[ESTABLISHED 1836.]

Accumulated Funds : : £3,000,000

The agent of this Company in Honolulu has received instructions to

Reduce the Rates of Life Insurance

In this country to a minimum rate, without any extra premium for residence in the Hawaiian Islands.

Among the principal advantages attaching to a Life Policy in the "NORTHERN," attention is specially drawn to the following:

SURRENDER VALUES of Lapsed Policies are held at the disposal of the Assured for Six Years.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of Claims, without deduction of discount.

ABOLITION of restrictions on Foreign Travel and Residence.

THEO. H. DAVIES, AGENT.

1177 3/4

CASTLE & COOKE

LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Agents

—AGENTS FOR THE—

New England Mutual Life Ins. Co.

—OF BOSTON—

Aetna Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HARTFORD—

Union Fire and Marine Ins. Co.

—OF SAN FRANCISCO—

1142 1/2

Boston Board of Underwriters.

AGENTS for the Hawaiian Islands.

1165 1/2 C. BREWER & CO.

Philadelphia Board of Underwriters

AGENTS for the Hawaiian Islands.

1165 1/2 C. BREWER & CO.

HAMBURG — BREMEN

Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

1134 1/2

WASHINGTON

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.

OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Cash Assets Jan. 1st, 1884 : : \$1,595,550.34

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Machinery and Furniture on favorable terms. A. JAEGER, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

1162 1/2

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

For Sea, River & Land Transport

—OF DRESDEN—

Having established an Agency at Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take

Risks against the Danger of the Seas

—AT THE—

Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

1159 1/2 Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Insurance Notice

The Agent for the British Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited) has received instructions to Reduce the Rates of Insurance between Honolulu and Ports in the Pacific, and is now prepared to issue Policies at the lowest rates, with a special reduction on freight per steamers.

THEO. H. DAVIES, Agent Brit. For. Mar. Ins. Co., Limited.

1142 1/2

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

—OF NEW YORK—

ASSETS DEC. 31st, 1884 : : \$103,876,178.51

2nd—Policies issued on the Life, Term Life and Endowment Plan.

1134 1/2 S. C. WILDER, Agent.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company

—OF—

LONDON AND EDINBURGH

ESTABLISHED 1809.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AS AT DEC. 31, 1886:

1—Authorized Capital.....£3,000,000

2—Subscribed.....2,500,000

3—Paid up.....£25,000

4—Fire Fund and Reserves as at 31st December, 1886.....1,686,458

5—Life and Annuity Funds.....4,222,488

6—Revenue Fire Branch.....1,238,333

7—Revenue Life & Annuity Branches.....529,611

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

1123 1/2 Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Liverpool & London & Globe

INSURANCE CO.

ASSETS : : \$31,161,000

NET INCOME : : \$3,000,000

CLAIMS PAID : : \$88,714,000

Have established an agency in Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, and the undersigned are prepared to write risks against

FIRE ON BUILDINGS,

MERCHANDISE & DWELLINGS

On favorable terms. Dwelling Risks a Specialty. Detached dwellings and contents insured for a period of three years, for two premiums in advance. Losses promptly adjusted and payable here.

1177 3/4 BISHOP & CO.

TRANS - - ATLANTIC

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichsmarks.....5,000,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies.....\$5,000,000

Total.....Reichsmarks 107,850,000

NORTH GERMAN

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichsmarks.....8,830,000

Capital their Re-Insurance Companies.....\$5,000,000

Total.....Reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above three companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO.

1147 1/2

New Advertisements.

C. BREWER & CO.,



OFFERS FOR SALE!

—TO ARRIVE PER—

MARTHA DAVIS

NOW NEARLY DUE!

White Oak, Yellow Oak

Eastern Ash,

Western Ash,

Hubs, Spokes,

Felloes, Bar Iron,

KEROSENE OIL, 150°

Kerosene Oil, 130°.

Spirits of Turpentine,

Matches, R. R. Barrows,

Charcoal Irons,

Ox Bows, Grindstones,

HORSE SHOES!

Horse Shoe Nails,

Farmers' Boilers,

Oakum, Cut Nails,

Store Trucks,

GROCERIES

Cases 1/2-Gal. Gherkins,

Cases Clam Chowder,

Cases Fish Chowder,

Cases Tomato Ketchup,

Cases Clams, Cs. Mackerel,

Tar, Pitch,

LIGHT HAND CARTS!

Cotton Duck,

Common Wood Seat Chairs,

Gunny Bags,